

almost - L23 PICMC 34 5

low, the thoroughfares, ~~now~~ deserted, kept all
many empty spaces where houses should stand,
& the whole aspect of Abo is desolate. It had once
a free university & a flourishing port;
but Russia has removed both trade &
university to Helsinki: a fire raged
for two days, & consumed nearly the whole
city, & Abo has never recovered itself.

Lovisa is a pretty pleasant town, whose
streets rise one above another round the
side of a hill, the lowest running to the
very margin of the sea. The country
beyond it is wild enough: nothing to be
seen so far as the eye can reach but
a wild barren heath, with boulders stones
here & there & scattered fir trees.

Viborg has an important port situated in by
two large islands, upon which are the houses
of merchants & workmen nearly buried
ⁱⁿ immense quantities of ~~decks~~^{oats}, which
are largely exported. The town, which is strongly
fortified, stands at the end of a bay, & some
distance from the harbor. The people of
Viborg are mixed, Russians, Swedes &
Germans, who speak a strange language
composed of the three languages.

There is a calanxet near Viborg which is the
chief natural shore of Finland.

On the Swedish side, the people belong to
the Lutheran church: on the Russian side,
to the Greek: though among the peasants many
pagan customs survive, for the Russian
government required them to be baptised with
teaching how — ~~any day~~ that baptism implied.
One of their strong customs is to keep the graves
of their deceased friends well supplied with food
in case the body should be hungry in the night.
The dogs keep watch & bark if any one comes near.
The children of the poor are fond of stealing the most interesting

Chm. July 1st not until 1453 - As city has
play'd a more striking part than this in the
world's history; a Byzantium, a great com-
petitor of Greece, it was famous for 500
years before the commencement of the Christian
era.

Constantine I. the first ^{to} the emperor ^{of}
was content with its ^{commanding} situation
that he resolved to build a new city ^{at the spot}
and make it the capital of his dominions.
In May, 320, the new city was completed, ^{and} was
dedicated to the S. in with 40 days, passing
the Roman dominions ^{being des.} into the empire
~~and so far as now my knowledge~~
~~permits me to suppose~~
~~it is not difficult to~~
~~conjecture~~
~~the cause of the~~
~~choice of the site~~
~~as follows~~
~~1. The~~
~~position of the~~
~~new city~~
~~was~~
~~convenient~~
~~for~~
~~the~~
~~construction~~
~~of~~
~~the~~
~~city~~
~~itself~~
~~and~~
~~for~~
~~the~~
~~defence~~
~~of~~
~~the~~
~~empire~~
~~in~~
~~case~~
~~of~~
~~an~~
~~attack~~
~~from~~
~~the~~
~~barbarians~~
~~who~~
~~were~~
~~then~~
~~in~~
~~the~~
~~neighbourhood~~
~~and~~
~~whose~~
~~influence~~
~~extended~~
~~over~~
~~the~~
~~whole~~
~~empire~~
~~and~~
~~whose~~
~~power~~
~~was~~
~~increasing~~
~~every~~
~~day~~
~~and~~
~~whose~~
~~hostile~~
~~feelings~~
~~towards~~
~~the~~
~~empire~~
~~were~~
~~well~~
~~known~~
~~to~~
~~the~~
~~emperor~~
~~and~~
~~his~~
~~subjects~~
~~and~~
~~so~~
~~that~~
~~he~~
~~could~~
~~not~~
~~but~~
~~choose~~
~~to~~
~~build~~
~~the~~
~~new~~
~~city~~
~~in~~
~~such~~
~~a~~
~~place~~
~~as~~
~~to~~
~~be~~
~~safe~~
~~from~~
~~attack~~
~~and~~
~~convenient~~
~~for~~
~~the~~
~~protection~~
~~of~~
~~the~~
~~empire~~

"The King's estate now began to grow sensible of the great
fear to Netherlands put by our English wool. &c &c
our king therefore resolved, if possible, to revive the trade
of his own country, who as yet were ignorant of the
art, as knowing no more what to do with their wool
than the sheep that wear it; as to any artificial & curious
drapery."

The intercourse being large between the English & the
Netherlands (increased of late since King Edward
married the daughter of the Earl of Flanders), un-
suspected emissaries were employed by our King
with those countries, who brought them into
familiarity with such Dutchmen as were
absolute masters of their trade, but not masters
themselves, as either journeymen or apprentices.
These bewailed the slavishness of their poor servants,
whom their master used rather like heathens than
Christians, yea, rather like horses than men,
early as & late in bed, all day hard work & hunger,
fare (a few herring & mouldy cheese), & all to enrich
the master, their masters, without any profit unto
themselves."

"But, oh! how happy should they be if they would but
come over into England, bringing their mystery with
them, which would provide their welcome in all places.
Here they should feed on fat-beef & mutton, till nothing
but their fulness should stint their stomachs.

Resounding with the promises, many Dutch servants
came, their master sent over for England. Their
departure hence (being pecht here & there) made no sensible
vacuity, but their meeting here altogether amounted
to a considerable fulness. With themselves, they
brought over their trade & their tools; namely, such as
could not as yet be conveniently made in England.

"Happy the yeoman's home into which one of
these Dutchmen did enter, bringing industry &
wealth along with them. Some who came in strangers
within doors, soon after went out bridegrooms, returning
soon in law, having married the daughters of their
landlords who first entertained them: yea, now yeomen
in more homes they harboured soon proceeded gentlemen,
gaining their estates to themselves, arms & worship to their

his estates?

"The King having gotten this breeding of foreigners, might
not fit to continue them all in one place, lest in diversity
they might embrace a general resolution to return; but
scattered them through all parts of the land, that although
thereby might be better dispersed & ⁱⁿ a
generally (when left to their own choice) they preferred
a maritime situation."

East.

Norfolk, Norwich - Fustians. Suffolk, Lydgwyng - Briggs.
Essex, Colchester, - Ssays & Serges. Kent - Kentish Broad Cloths.

West.

Devonshire - Kerseys. Gloucestershire - Cloth. Worcestershire - Cloth.
Wales - Welsh Driggs.

North.

Westmoreland, Kendal - Cloth. Lancashire, Manchester - Cotton.
Yorkshire, Halifax - Cloth.

South.

Somersetshire, Taunton - Cloth. Hampshire - Cloth.
Dorsetshire - Cloth. Sussex - Cloth.

your emotions; the heavy air of the lowland, weighs upon the spirits; the very imagery connected with a vale is, for the most part, of a gloomy character, we have vales of tears & vales of misery, & that darkest valley of all which is rarely cast to speech of. Perhaps when we are high enough up we shall see them also, spread before us, fair & fertile, bright in sunshine & stately in shadow, gardens of the Lord & another manner of planting.

But what, where, are the Ghaistries, what has all this to do with the subject? The Ghaistries are in the West-Riding, a land of hills & dales, of brown heath & shaggy fell, of storms, floods, & flowers of sunshine, & the world explores this mountain country ^{receiving, &c.,} & prepares itself to take an impression of any lovely bit of scenery he comes upon, for endless varieties, & enchanting, are the beauties of western Yorkshire.

This is, truly, our English Ixerol: it has not the breathless grandeur, the awful, unspeakable, not always lovable beauty of Alpine scenery; but what can be more lovely, more full of human interest, than the soft greenness of the pastoral & sylvan dales, a village or hamlet resting in every hollow, in pine & larch contrast with the rugged decoration of the moors? And then, when would you find such ruins, abbey & castle, to testify that man of other ages has taken delight in

here

the same height & date; but the Wharfe
itself is richer in legend tale, & song
than is on its size. The romantic valley
of the Wharfe.

It is

~~The reader is invited to assist in the~~
exploration of Upper Wharfedale - that portion
of the valley, ^{including} about thirty miles of the river's
course, which lies within the Dearne &
Craven. But the reader is invited to assist.
This is a valley hollowed out of a wonderfully
solid solecrysps of mountain limestone
varying from four hundred to a thousand
feet in thickness. The greatest thickness
undisputed limestone accessible to
examination occurs near Kettlewell.
Here we may suppose a deep but gently
shelving depression to have existed
in the Carboniferous bed, favourable
to the uninterrupted deposit of pure
calcareous rock. From Leyburn, a village
about five miles from its source, to
below Burnsall, a distance from
twenty miles, the river has scooped its
bed out of the limestone, ^{just} as in the
~~so far as the workmen were engaged on~~
the Barden Foot Water ^{about 100 yards} with its
culverts in the natural rock to serve
as channels for the water, instead of
building such channels of less
solid & perfect masonry. The big slabs
which form the bed of the river, cloudy, ^{purple}

and more evenly laid than a kitchen floor,^{as}
to be seen beneath the limpid waters at any
point of the upper course; & no well-made
kitchen floor could be stiffer, ^{in its impetuosity,}
sharp sweeps through its clearly bed with
a rest which admits of no deposit. ~~from~~
~~the turbulent water.~~ The abundant fish,
trout, grayling, lampreys, dace, barbel, ~~etc.~~
have for their only hiding places rocks among
the rocks, & may be seen ^{at play} watched despatchly
~~from~~ ^{the} bushes in the clear stream. When they
is in flood their case is aardon; the dry
bed of the river affords them no retreat &
they are swept along by the rushing waters
& dashed, sometimes by hundred in
time of great floods, upon the banks.

The peculiar formation of Wharfedale, &
indeed of the whole of Craven, is not a fact
interesting ~~only~~ & important only to the
geologist; it marks out a tract of country
distinctive aspect & character; for it is
hardly enough considered how much the
contours, colour, & picturesque effect of
landscape, as well aside ^{the} value ~~of~~ to the farmer,
depends upon its geological formation.
Thus, the mountain limestone supports
a peculiarly rich, sweet grass, more vividly
green, more luxuriant in growth, than
the close springy turf of the chalk downs. Grass
is, in consequence, a agreeing country;
exquisite lawn-like slopes of meadows & pasture
descend gently to the river, & perhaps throughout

In England there is not such another emerald vale
as that of the upper Wharfe. The reader is
surely, perhaps, that though pleasant to the
eye & good for food, this verdant landscape
and elements & some elements of contrast
to exalt it into beauty. These elements
also, are present afforded by the geological structure
of the district. The limestone which supports
in soft a covering is apt to wear into a scar,
a face more grim & weathered, more largely
exposed, than is presented by any other rock.
Other frequent scars command every
elbow of the valley like vast & forbidding
natural fortresses. Again, the fine appearance
of the soft green covers hills, leaning ^{against} to
the barren bosom of a brown fell in the
background is due to the fact that
millstone grit covers much of the high
ground of Craven. On the east, the
millstone grit ranges off great Whernside,
Cristow Moor, & Gresington Moor hem
in the Wharfe valley at no great distance
from the river; & these high fells & wide
peat-moors are thickly covered with heath,
brown or purple according to the season,
but always of a deep harmonious
tint which the atmosphere softens into
^{mountain bloom;} the garment of down or
purple or golden haze. Such hangs about
the mountains.

Ghaistrill Force is a rapid in the upper
course of the Wharfe, the spot where it ^{runs} is

of air is allowed to pass without paying toll by turning a windmill. Windmills are never out of sight; they are everywhere, & round the great cities, they ^{form} complete like armies of giants: not windmills such as we see at home, but enormous structures, with sails over a hundred feet long. With us ^{they} are rarely used except to grind corn; here, they can timber, grind corn, crush rapeseed for oil, beat hemp, & also lift up things that in England are done by means of steam engines. Their most important use is to drain the land; they have usually water-wheels attached to them which act as pumps, & by continually raising the water into the canals, keep the low land dry & fit for cultivation & the habitation of man. As, however, a single mill can only raise water three feet at once, three or four are often planted in a row, in steps, one above another, each pumping up the water to the step above it.

R. How Holland keeps her Head dry.

A slight accident might sweep Holland into the deeps, & it was once nearly undermined by an insect; & indeed, ^{conveniently is it to destroy} the necessity of destroying insects is so urgent, that the stork, a great feeder upon them, is held in almost religious veneration.

Their sneers as I go away, & I know they have many sayings such as - 'The priest takes from the living & from the dead.' Many of them fasten their doors, pretending to be away from home, & do not even take the trouble to be silent till I am out of hearing!'

The Icons which play such an important part in the religious observances of the Russian people are pictorial half-length representations of the Saviour, of the Madamne or of a saint, on a yellow or gold ground, & varying in size from a quarter of an inch to several square feet. Very often the whole picture, with the exception of the face & hands of the figure, is covered with a ^{kind of} metal plate, embossed so as to represent the skin of the figure & the drapery. Sometimes the costume is adorned with pearls & other precious stones. They are manufactured in enormous quantities & are to be found in every Russian house, from the hut of the peasant to the palace of the emperor. They are generally placed high up in a corner facing the door, & good orthodox Christians on entering bow in that direction & make the sign of the cross.

Besides these there are a few wonderfully working Icons, which are supposed to have fallen from heaven; these are sometimes allowed to be carried for a while to the houses of the great nobles, that they may bring a blessing with them, & as they are borne through the streets, the people prostrate themselves before them.